

fundamental field strength of *greater than 10 mV/m* in the authorized bandwidth of service (-65.8 dBW/m² power flux density assuming a free space characteristic impedance of 120 ohms) at the referenced coordinates, may be examined to determine extent of possible interference. Depending on the theoretical field strength value and existing root-sum-square or other ambient radio field signal levels at the indicated coordinates, a clause protecting the monitoring station may be added to the station authorization.

(2) In the event that calculated value of expected field exceeds 10 mV/m (-65.8 dBW/m²) at the reference coordinates, or if there is any question whether field strength levels might exceed the threshold value, advance consultation with the FCC to discuss any protection necessary should be considered. Prospective applicants may communicate with: Chief, Compliance and Information Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, DC 20554, Telephone (202) 632-6980.

(3) Advance consultation is suggested particularly for those applicants who have no reliable data which indicates whether the field strength or power flux density figure indicated would be exceeded by their proposed radio facilities (except mobile stations). In such instances, the following is a suggested guide for determining whether an applicant should coordinate:

(i) All stations within 2.4 kilometers (1.5 statute miles);

(ii) Stations within 4.8 kilometers (3 statute miles) with 50 watts or more average effective radiated power (ERP) in the primary plane of polarization in the azimuthal direction of the Monitoring Stations.

(iii) Stations within 16 kilometers (10 statute miles) with 1 kW or more average ERP in the primary plane of polarization in the azimuthal direction of the Monitoring Station;

(iv) Stations within 80 kilometers (50 statute miles) with 25 kW or more average ERP in the primary plane of polarization in the azimuthal direction of the Monitoring Station;

(4) Advance coordination for stations operating above 1000 MHz is recommended only where the proposed station is in the vicinity of a monitor-

ing station designated as a satellite monitoring facility in §0.121(c) of the Commission's Rules and also meets the criteria outlined in paragraphs (e)(2) and (3) of this section.

(5) The Commission will not screen applications to determine whether advance consultation has taken place. However, applicants are advised that such consultation can avoid objections from the Federal Communications Commission or modification of any authorization which will cause harmful interference.

[28 FR 13032, Dec. 5, 1963, as amended at 42 FR 8329, Feb. 9, 1977; 42 FR 27894, June 1, 1977; 44 FR 77167, Dec. 31, 1979; 50 FR 39002, Sept. 26, 1985; 58 FR 44904, Aug. 25, 1993; 61 FR 8477, Mar. 5, 1996]

§23.21 Communications by international control stations.

Stations in the international fixed public control service are authorized to communicate between transmitting stations, receiving stations, message centers or control points operating in the international fixed public radiocommunication services for the purpose of handling service messages or international traffic between these points: *Provided*, That only traffic originating in or destined to points outside the contiguous states may be handled. Frequencies in bands designated for international control stations in Part 2 of this chapter may be assigned to these stations.

[38 FR 22480, Aug. 21, 1973]

§23.23 Use of frequencies for radio-telegraph communication within the continental United States.

Licensees of point-to-point radio-telegraph stations may use any frequency authorized in a station license for communication between designated points within the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia upon the express condition that the use of any frequency above 5000 kHz shall be subject to the limitation that no interference shall be caused to the international service, or to service with Alaska or Hawaii; and in the event such interference is caused the licensee shall immediately discontinue the use of the frequency or frequencies producing such interference and operation

thereon may be conducted only at times when such interference will not be caused.

§23.24 Correspondents and points of communication.

Each instrument of authorization issued for fixed public or fixed public press service shall authorize communication to the points of communication and to the organizations, agencies, or persons specified therein only, except as provided by §23.53: *Provided, however,* That in the event of a change in an organization, agency, or person specified or a change in the effective control of such organization, agency, or person, the licensee shall immediately notify the Commission of such change and shall file an application for modification of the instrument of authorization: *And provided further,* That where such change is occasioned by reason of circumstances beyond the control of the licensee, communication under the then outstanding instrument of authorization shall be permitted to continue pending consideration of and action upon the application for modification of the instrument of authorization.

§23.25 Points of communication, limitations.

No point of communication will be regularly authorized in any instrument of authorization for fixed public or fixed public press service in absence of an adequate showing that public correspondence may be transmitted and received from such points, except as provided in §23.53.

§23.26 Use of transmitters.

The licensee of a point-to-point radiotelegraph or radiotelephone station may use any transmitter of the station for transmission upon any frequency assigned to the station for communication with any point of communication authorized by the station license: *Provided, however,* That the maximum power authorized for the specific frequency as shown in the license is not exceeded.

§23.27 Experimental research.

The licensee of a station may be authorized to use a transmitter which is

licensed for fixed public or fixed public press service for experimental research in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the experimental service upon the condition that no interference will be caused to the public service. Experimental (Research) and Experimental (Developmental) Stations authorized to operate as point-to-point telegraph or telephone stations shall comply with the rules governing fixed public radio services in addition to the rules and regulations governing experimental radio services.

§23.28 Special temporary authorization.

(a) Requests for special temporary authority must be accompanied by a showing that interference will not be caused to the fixed public or fixed public press service for which the station is primarily licensed; and, in addition, such requests must be accompanied by the following:

(1) A statement of the call signs, location, and frequencies of the transmitting station; The call signs, location, and frequencies of the received station; and the type or types of emission to be employed by both stations.

(2) A statement as to whether the frequencies are to be used for contact control purposes only.

(3) A statement of the period for which the temporary authority is desired.

(4) A statement describing the service which is to be rendered.

(b) Temporary authorizations of operation not to exceed 180 days may be granted under the standards of section 309(f) of the Communications Act where extraordinary circumstances so require. Extensions of the temporary authorizations for a period of 180 days may also be granted, but the renewal applicant bears a heavy burden to show that extraordinary circumstances warrant such an extension.

(c) Each application proposing construction of one or more new antenna structures or alteration of the overall height of one or more existing antenna structures, where FAA notification prior to such construction or alteration is required by part 17 of this